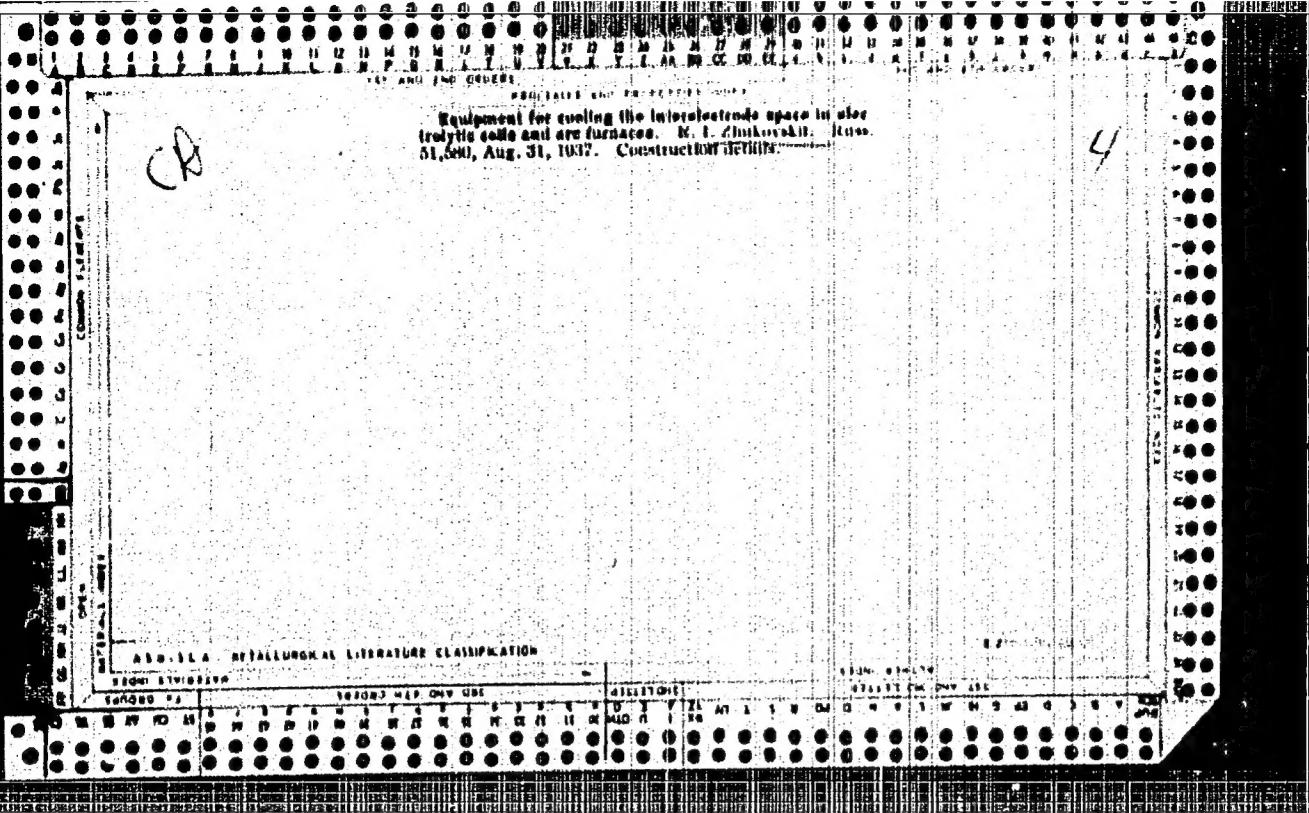


Kuznetsov, A. N., and Zhukovskii, K. I. ALUMINA AND
ITS SALTS. U.S.S.R. Pat. 280, July 21, 1913. Al silicates,
clay, or corundum containing admixtures of SiO_2 are re-
duced in an electric furnace. To convert all the SiO_2 of
the material into SiO_3 , Ba compounds sufficient for the
formation of Ba aluminates are added to the charge. The
Ba aluminates obtained are decomposed with H_2O_2 , acids,
or alkali sulfates or carbonates.



CERAMIC ELEMENTS

CERAMICS INDUSTRIE

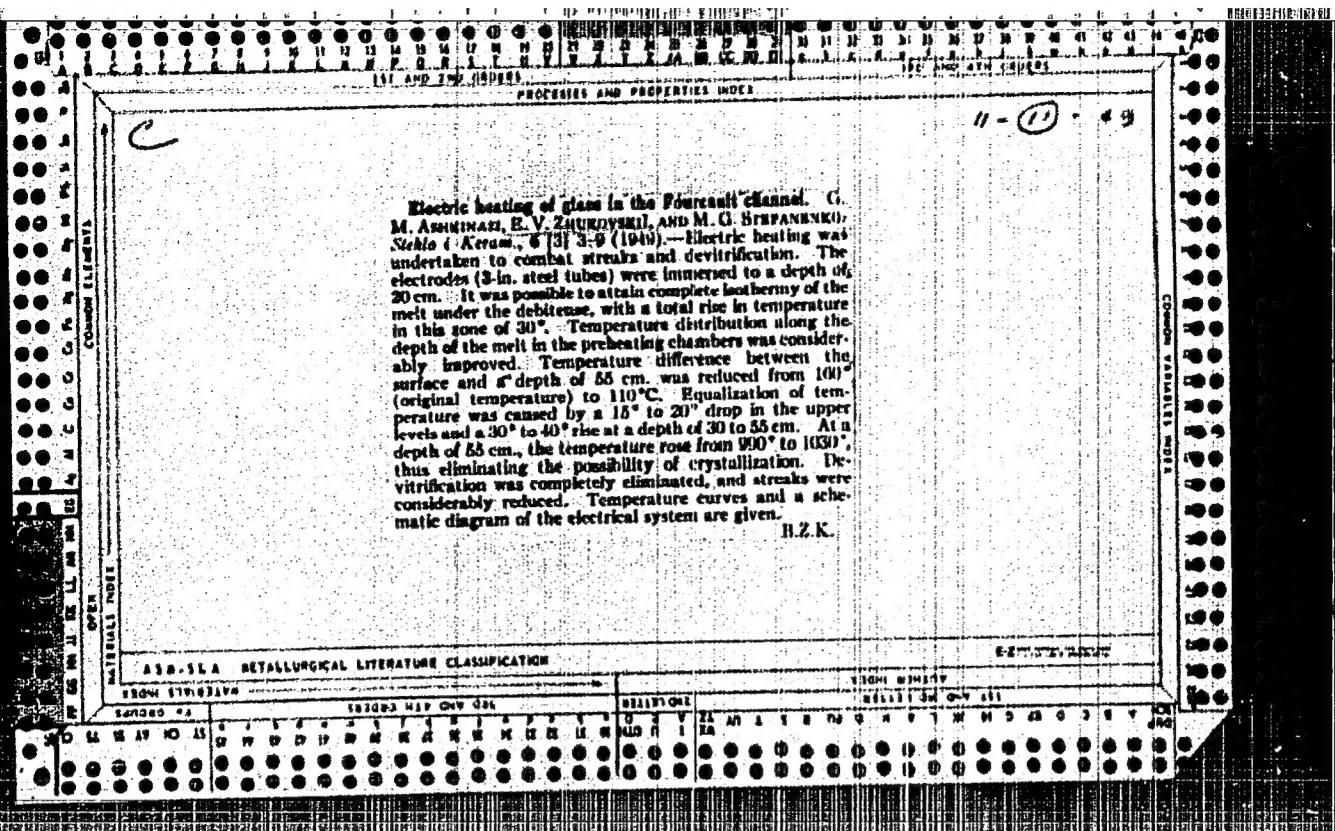
C

11 - 11 -

Electric heating of glass in the Poustcik channel. [1]

M. ARKINAZDOV, V. ZHUKOVSKIY, AND M. G. KERZHENETS
Slektal i Keram., Omsk (USSR).—Electric heating was undertaken to combat streaks and devitrification. The electrodes (3-in. steel tubes) were immersed to a depth of 20 cm. It was possible to attain complete homogeneity of the melt under the electrodes, with a total rise in temperature in this zone of 30°. Temperature distribution along the depth of the melt in the preheating chambers was considerably improved. Temperature difference between the surface and a depth of 55 cm. was reduced from 160° (original temperature) to 110°C. Equalization of temperature was caused by a 15° to 20° drop in the upper levels and a 30° to 40° rise at a depth of 30 to 55 cm. At a depth of 55 cm., the temperature rose from 900° to 1030°, thus eliminating the possibility of crystallization. Devitrification was completely eliminated, and streaks were considerably reduced. Temperature curves and a schematic diagram of the electrical system are given.

B.Z.K.



CA

Electric heating of glass in the Pierrotel furnace. M. Aukiaszi, E. V. Zhdanovskii, and M. O. Stepanenko. *Seklo i Krem.*, 6, No. 2, 2-9 (1949).—Elec. heating was undertaken to combat streakiness and devitrification. The electrodes (3-in. steel tubes) were immersed to a depth of 20 cm. It was possible to attain complete isothermy of the melt under the electrodes, with a total rise in temp. in this zone by 30°. Temp. distribution along depth of the melt in the preheating chambers was considerably improved. Difference between surface and depth of 65 cm was reduced from 160° (original temp.) to 110°. Temp. was equalized by a 15-20° drop in upper levels and a 30-40° rise at a depth of 30-50 cm. At a depth of 50 cm, the temp. rose from 900 to 1030°; this eliminates the possibility of crystals. Devitrification was completely eliminated and streakiness was considerably reduced.

B. Z. Kamich

ASM-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZHUKOVSKIY, E.Z., inzh.; KOREKOVSEV, N.P., inzh.; UKRAINCHIK,
M.M., inzh., red.

[Precast monolithic reinforced concrete shells in the form hyperbolic paraboloids for roofs of industrial buildings; practices of the Krasnoyarsk Economic Council and the State Design and Planning Institute of the Leningrad State Design and Planning Institute] Sbornik monolitnye zhelezobetonnye obolochki v vide giperbolicheskikh paraboloidov dlja pokrytii promyshlennyykh zdanii; opyt Krasnoyarskogo sovnarkhcaza i GPI "Leninpromstroiproekt." Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 33 p.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR, Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva. 2. Rukovoditel' spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo otdela Gosudarstvennogo pricyektnogo instituta "Lenpromstroyprojekt" (for Zhukovskiy). 3. Glavnyy inzhener tresta "Krasnoyarsk-shakhtostroy", g. Chernogorsk (for Korekovsev).

KOSTYUKOVSKIY, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZHUKOVSKIY, E.Z., inzh.

Analysis of the types of composite reinforced concrete
shell roofs for industrial buildings. Bet. i zhel.-ost. 9
no.11:485-489 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

ZHUKOVSKIY, E.Z., inzh.; KULAGIN, A.A.

Partly precast and partly cast-in-place reinforced concrete shells with two-way curvature made of large slabs. Prom. stroi. 40 no.12:9-12 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Roofs, Shell)

ZHUKOVSKIY, E.Z., inzh.

Large reinforced concrete slabs in the shape of curved rectangles
for shell roofs. Bet.1 zhel.-bet. 8 no.4:170-174 Ap '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Precast concrete) (Roofs, Shell)

ZHUKOVSKIY, G.

Frozen potentialities. Grazhd.av. 17 no.4:22-23 Ap '60.
(MIRE 13:9)

1. Nachal'nik Kuybyshevskikh lineyno-ekspluatatsionnykh i
remontnykh masterkikh.
(Kuibyshev—Airports—Maintenance and repair)

ZHUKOVSKIY, G.M.

Spawning migrations and spawning grounds of the Don vimba (Vimba
vimba natio carinata). Vop. ikht. no.9:78-90 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Rostovskoye-na-Donu otdelenie Gidroryboprojekta,
(Don River—Carp)

ZHUKOVSKIY, G . P .

OKEANOGRAPHIYA DLYA SUDOVODITELEY (OCEANOGRAPHY FOR SHIP'S PILOTS). LENINGRAD,
VODTRANSIZDAT, 1953.

390 P. ILLUS., CHARTS, DIAGRS., TABLES

SO: N/5
623.5
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

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B. Chamberlain and [O]ne
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Vestin [C]ontract Total 141-27 p 277 h[rs] 12-284-4-11-18

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065010011-5"

ZHUKOVSKIY, J. R.

Oceanography for ship navigators; textbook Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo vodnogo
transporta, 1953. 390 p. maps. (54-38853)

GC11.247

ZHUKOVSKIY, G. R.

"Oceanography" (Okeanografiya), 1953

XXVIII - 5

ZHUKOVSKIY, G.-R.

PHASE I TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT AID 493 - I

BOOK

Author: ZHUKOVSKIY, G. R.

Full Title: OCEANOGRAPHY FOR NAVIGATORS

Transliterated Title: Okeanografiya dlya sudovoditeley

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Publishing House of Water Transportation

Date: 1953 No. pp.: 412 No. of copies: 10,000

Editorial Staff: Kand. of Geogr. Sciences V. E. Ol'khovskiy (wrote sections on ocean currents) and Kand. of Geogr. Sciences V. V. Dremlyug (wrote sections on the dynamic theory of tides).

PURPOSE: The book is adopted by the navigation departments of higher nautical schools as a textbook and is recommended by the Ministry of the Maritime and River Fleet.

TEXT DATA

Coverage: After a history of Russian expeditions and discoveries starting with the exploits of the Slavs in the VII century and brought up to the arctic expeditions of recent years, the author covers the statics and dynamics of oceanography in 11 chapters at a rather elementary level. In plan, the book follows the usual presentation of the subject in a generalized form. The statical part includes:

1/2

Okeanografiya dlya sudovoditeley

AID 493 - I

depths, bottom soil, composition of ocean water, salinity, temperatures, density, compressibility, acoustics, optics, ice. The dynamical part covers: waves (trochoidal theory), sea level, tides, currents. The book has 227 figures, 82 tables and many photoprints and charts, and provides much practical information on the use of oceanographic instruments, on the methods of making and recording observations and on the use of the tables. The mathematical references are few and elementary.

No. of References: Total number - 37, of which 36 are Russian and 1 translated from the English, from 1933 to 1951.

Facilities: None

2/2

ZHUKOVSKIY, G-R.

PHASE I

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 493 - I

BOOK

Author: ZHUKOVSKIY, G. R.

Full Title: OCEANOGRAPHY FOR NAVIGATORS

Transliterated Title: Okeanografiya dlya sudovoditeley

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: None

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Dremlyug (wrote sections on the dynamic theory of tides).

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starting with the exploits of the Slavs in the VI century and brought
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statics and dynamics of oceanography in 11 chapters at a rather ele-
mentary level. In plan, the book follows the usual presentation of
the subject in a generalized form. The statical part includes:

1/2

Okeanografiya dlya sudovoditeley

AID 493 - I

depths, bottom soil, composition of ocean water, salinity, temperatures, density, compressibility, acoustics, optics, ice. The dynamical part covers: waves (trochoidal theory), sea level, tides, currents. The book has 227 figures, 82 tables and many photoprints and charts, and provides much practical information on the use of oceanographic instruments, on the methods of making and recording observations and on the use of the tables. The mathematical references are few and elementary.

No. of References: Total number - 37, of which 36 are Russian and 1 translated from the English, from 1933 to 1951.

Facilities: None

2/2

ZHUKOVSKIY, G.R.

[Oceanography for ship handlers] Okéanografiia dlia stroyvoditelei.
Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo vodnogo transporta, 1953. 390 p. (MLRA 7:6)
(Ocean)

ZHUKOVSKIY, G.R.

Okeanografija dlia sudovoditelei.
(Oceanography for navigators). Ucheb. posobie dlia
sudovoditel'skikh fak. vyssh. morekhodnykh uchi-
lishch. Leningrad, Vodtransizdat, 1953. 412 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 5, August 1954

SOV/137-58-10-20381

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10 p 4 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Zhukovskiy, G. V., Shchugol', L. S.

TITLE: Ore-dressing Flowsheet at the Lebyazh'ye Deposit (Tekhnologiya obogashcheniya rud Lebyazhinskogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-i. i proyektn. in-ta "Uralmekhanobr", 1957, Nr 1,
pp 71-82

ABSTRACT: A description of processing procedures and indices for
dressing ore at the Lebyazh'ye-deposit plant by magnetic separa-
tion and sintering is presented. A method to be used to extract
apatite concentrate from the ore is noted.

M. M.

1. Ores--Processing 2. Minerals--Separation

Card 1/1

SOV/137-58-11-21866

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 3 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zhukovskiy, G. V.

TITLE: The Technology of Dressing the Complex Ores of the Techa Deposit
(Tekhnologiya obogashcheniya kompleksnykh rud Techenskogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. n.-i. i proyektn. in-ta "Uralmekhanobr", 1957, Nr 1, pp 83-97

ABSTRACT: A description is provided of the results of investigation of 4 bulk samples from the Techa Fe-ore deposit. The investigation was run with dry and wet magnetic separation of classified (to 50-25, 25-12, and 12-0 mm classes) and unclassified material. Dry magnetic separation of unclassified ore yields waste tailings, in terms of Fe, with a considerable amount of pyrite and Co fixed thereto. With wet magnetic separation the recovery of Fe in the concentrate rises as particle size diminishes; prewashing yields a concentrate of higher quality. When ground to 0.2 mm undersize, the Fe content of washed ore is 61.6%, with 65.79% recovery in the concentrate. Recovery of Co and S in the tailings also rises with reduction in the size of the ore being separated. The most profitable version of treatment with

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-11-21866

The Technology of Dressing the Complex Ores of the Techa Deposit

recovery of Fe and Co is that based on comminution of the ore to 0.2 mm undersize. Large-scale laboratory tests of flotation yielded a pyrite concentrate of 1.29% of the entire ore. According to the industrial-engineering calculations of the Uralmekhanobr Institute, the production of pyrite concentrates is profitable when 1.2% of the total ore can be obtained as concentrate.

E. V.

Card 2/2

ZHUKOVSKIY, G.V., inzh.

Experimental study of radial overflows in turbine stages.
Teploenergetika 11 no. 1:53-56 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.

ZHUKOVSKIY, G.V.; METSKHVARISHVILI, I.N.

Technological characteristics of central Kazakhstan iron and
manganese ores. Obog. rud. 8 no.2:7-10 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

LIPOV, Pavel Petrovich; ZHUKOVSKIY, G.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,
redaktor; KEL'NIK, V.P., redaktor; KOVALENKO, E.I., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

[Equipment of crushing and screening plants] Oberudovanie dres-
bil'no-sortirovochnykh fabrik. Sverdlovsk, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, Sverdlovskoe
st-d-nie, 1955. 260 p. (MIRA 9:1)

(Crushing machinery)

ZAVADOVSKIY, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHUKOVSKIY, G.V., inzh.

Series of stages of a gas turbine system with large flow output angles. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.7:56-61 J1 '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut imeni I.I.Polzunova.
(Gas turbines)

MAMYKIN, P.S.; ZLATKIN, S.G.; ZHUKOVSKIY, G.V.

The preparation of Ural mountain refractory clays. Ogneupory 21
no.8:376-377 '56.
(MLB 10:2)

1. Ural'skiy Politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova (for
Mamykin and Zlatkin). 2. Institut Uralmekhanobr (for Zhukovskiy).
(Ural Mountain region--Clays)

BABAK, V.K.; METSKHVARISHVILI, I.N.; ZHUKOVSKIY, G.V.

Full use of sulphide-magnetite ores from the Ural Mountains. Gor. zhur.
no.3:3-7 Mr 160, (MIRA 14:5)

1. Uralmekhanobr, Sverdlovsk
(Ore dressing) (Ural Mountains—Magnetite)

ZHUKOVSKIY 6-10.

Tsvetkov, G. Yu. GRANULOMETRY COMPOSITION OF
CROZ-PIRE THE DENSEST BEAMS
1952-1953
This article gives the composition of the glass granules used in
coating in sieving. It is not necessary to have a great number
of fractions; three will be enough: (1) fine < 0.25 mm.,
(2) average from 0.25 to 2 mm., and (3) coarse > 2 mm.
For those glass refractories which differ in the method of
high temperatures and are in direct contact with molten
glass, the size of grains should be finer and the most suitable
fractions are as follows: (1) 0.5 mm., (2) 0.5 to 1.5 mm.,
and (3) 1.5 to 2 mm. A diagram is given (fig. 1) by which
Fuller for rounded grains, Lister for angular grains, Rieke
and Gieth for slightly rounded grains, and Rieke
and Gieth for grains > 2 mm. These curves correspond to
the densest masses. A table is given for calculating the
quantity of a plastic liquid clay necessary to cover the
surface of glass grains and in such a way to establish the proper
ratio of grog to clay. Twenty-eight literature sources are
cited.

ACCESSION NR: AP4007441

8/00516/64/000/001/0053/0056

AUTHOR: Zhukovskiy, G. V. (Engineer)

TITLE: Experimental investigation of radial flow in turbine stages

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 1, 1964, 53-56

TOPIC TAGS: turbine flow, turbine, turbine stage, turbine flow loss, radial flow, cylindrical flow, conical flow

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation has been made of the flow characteristics in turbine stages with D_{av}/λ from 3.8 to 5, ℓ/b from 1.3 to 2.0, and cone angles in the flow circulating side from zero up to 23° , at subcritical flow velocities. To check the experimental results, the data were compared with two groups of calculations using the axisymmetric vortex motion equations along a streamline and a simpler equation, assuming cylindrical flow in the cylindrical section and conical in the conical section. The results show that the flow can be considered conical in the conical flow section and cylindrical in the cylindrical geometry (zero cone angle) and that the difference between the more complicated, but exact approach (vortex flow along a streamline) and the simpler method are negligibly small.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4007441

Orig. art. has: 9 equations, 5 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut (Central Boiler and Turbine Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 23Jan64

SUB CODE: PR

NO REF Sov: 005

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ZHUKOVSKIY, G.V., inzh.

Consideration of radial overflow in a turbine stage. Teploenergetika
9 no.8:47-51 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut.
(Gas turbines)

ZHUKOVSKIY, G. Yu.

Zhukovskiy, G. Yu. REFRactories of the Glass
INDUSTRY. Moscow Institute of Glass and Glass
Processing. Moscow, USSR. 1958. 12 pp.
pp. 1-10. A brief history of the development of
technology of glass production in Russia. The
position which glass occupies in modern industry. In what
the properties, application, and uses of glass lies.
Classification: 40-1000

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065010011-5

ZHUKOVSKII, G. YU.,
I. F. KARPOV, Russ. 50,987, April 30, 1937.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065010011-5"

Zhukovskii, G. Yu. GRANULOMETRIC COMPOSITION OF

REFRACTORY GLASS (TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN)

In glass refractories which undergo the action of high temperatures and are in direct contact with molten glass, the size of grains should be finer and the most suitable fractions are as follows: (1) 0.6 mm., (2) 0.8 to 1.5 mm., and (3) 1.5 to 2 mm. A diagram is given with curves: Fuller for rounded grains, Litskov for acute-angle grains, Rieke and Gleth for slightly rounded grains, and Rieke and Gleth for grains 0.2 mm. These curves correspond to the densest masses. A table is given for calculating the quantity of a plastic bond clay necessary to cover the surface of glass grains and in such a way to establish the proper ratio of grog to clay. Twenty-eight literature sources are cited.

Zhukovskii, G. Yu. / GRANULOMETRIC COMPOSITION OF
SEEDS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS REFRACTORY MATERIALS.
TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY J. R. HARRIS
1953-1954
control in sieving it is not necessary to have a great number of fractions; there will be enough: (1) fine < 0.25 mm., (2) average from 0.25 to 2 mm., and (3) coarse > 2 mm. For those glass refractories which undergo the action of high temperatures and are in direct contact with molten glass, the size of grains should be finer and the most suitable fractions are as follows: (1) 0.6 mm., (2) 0.5 to 1.5 mm., and (3) 1.5 to 2 mm. A diagram is given with 4 curves: Fuller for rounded grains, Ufsov for next-to-angled grains, Rieke and Ciech for slightly rounded grains, and Rieke and Ciech for grains 0.2 mm. These curves correspond to the densities measured. A table is given for calculating the quantity of a plastic bentonite necessary to cover the surface of grain to be used in such a way to establish the proper ratio of grain to clay. Twenty-eight literature sources are cited.

Zhdanovskii, G. Ye. GRANULOMETRIC COMPOSITION OF GLASS AND THE POSITION OF GLASS IN THE FURNACE. (Russian translation from "Fizika i Khimiya Ogona," 1952, No. 1, p. 12-15.)
In control in sieving it is not necessary to have a great abundance of fractions; three will be enough: (1) fine < 0.25 mm., (2) average from 0.25 to 3-mm., and (3) coarse > 2-mm. For those glass-tile products which undergo the action of high temperatures and age in direct contact with a fusion glass, the size of grains should be finer and the most granular fractions are as follows: (1) 0.6 mm., (2) 0.9 to 1.3 mm., and (3) 1.5 to 2 mm. A diagram is given with a graph of filler for colored glass, talc for neutralized clays, and Rieka and Gsch for ordinary clays. These curves define the ideal density of masses. A table is given for idealizing the quantity of a plastic local clay necessary to cover the surface of granular mass in such a way to obtain the proper ratio of sand to clay. Twenty-eight diagrams are included.

ZHUKOVSKIY, G. Yu.

distr

Zhukovskiy, G. Yu. GRANULOMETRIC composition of glass. Sov. Pat. No. 110,000. Publ. in Byull. Izobret., 1932, No. 12. In calculating the size of granules which are to be used in making glass it is not necessary to have a great number of fractions; three will be enough: (1) fine < 0.25 mm., (2) average from 0.25 to 2 mm., and (3) coarse > 2 mm. For those glass refractories which withstand the action of high temperatures and are in direct contact with molten glass, the sizes of grains should be finer and the most suitable fractions are as follows: (1) 0.6 mm., (2) 0.6 to 1.0 mm., and (3) 1.0 to 2 mm. A diagram is given with a curve of Fuller for rounded grains, Litsov for elongated grains, Rieke and Giebel for slightly rounded grains, and Klein and Giebel for grains 0.3 mm. These curves are joined in the density masses. A table is given for calculating the quantity of a plastic bond clay necessary to cover the surface of glass grains and in such a way to establish the proper ratio of grain to clay. Twenty-eight tables and graphs are cited.

ZHUKOVSKIY, G. Yu.

20

the present time, and the author has been unable to find any record of it.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065010011-5"

Zhukovskii, G. Yu. CHANULOMERIC COMPOSITION OF
BLOCK FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS-REFRACTORIES. REFLATE-
TURE. Leningrad, Sintez, 1982.

In control in sieving it is not necessary to have a great number of fractions; three will be enough: (1) fine, < 0.25 mm., (2) average from 0.25 to 2 mm., and (3) coarse > 2 mm. For those glass refractories which undergo the action of high temperatures and are in direct contact with molten glass, the size of grains should be finer and the most suitable fractions are as follows: (1) 0.5 mm., (2) 0.5 to 1.6 mm., and (3) 1.6 to 3 mm. A diagram is given with curves for Fuller for rounded grains, Litsov for equiangular grains, Rieke and Gieth for slightly rounded grains, and Rieke and Gieth for grains 0.2 mm. These curves correspond to the densest masses. A table is given for calculating the quantity of a plastic bond clay necessary to cover the surface of grog grains and in such a way to establish the proper ratio of grog to clay. Twenty-eight literature sources are cited.

Zhukovskii, S. Yu. REFRactories FOR THE GLASS INDUSTRY. State Scientific Institute of Glass and Glass Publishing House, Moscow, U.S.S.R., 1953. Pp. 116. 6. 16. R. (Soviet) Ref. and in Sov. Glass Technol. 13, 01 (1950). — This book represents a symposium which consists of fourteen modern papers, in which the properties, preparation, and fusing of refractories for glassmaking are described.

*A.C.S.**Glass*

Formation of bubbles in Fournout canals. G. V. ZHUKOVSKIY AND V. V. POLIVAR. *Steklo Sverk Proizv.*, 1940, No. 2, 12-16; *Khim. Referat, Zhur.*, 1940, No. 7, 80; *Chem. Abstr.*, 36, 8023 (1942).—In 222 samples of glass taken from nine machines, SO_3 , CO_2 , O_2 , CO and N_2 were determined. Air bubbles predominated in the samples investigated. The source of these bubbles was the refractory material of the Fournout canal and boats. Denser refractories do not cause the formation of bubbles. Bubbles containing SO_3 and CO_2 were formed as the result of secondary decomposition of the residue, carbonates and sulfates, from the second heating of the glass batch. The number of bubbles in the glass mass can be decreased by changing the heating regime and the construction of the Fournout canal so that no second heating of the glass batch is necessary. See *Chem. Abstr.*, 36 [3] 63 (1942).

A.C.S.

Ad. de 400 C

Methods of Investigation of Ceramic Materials. Edited
by G. Yu. ZHUKOVSKIY, K. I. KELLER, AND N. K. ANTON-
ovich.—Gost, Moscow and Leningrad, 1939. 370 pp.
Price 8.0 R. Reviewed in Khim. Referat. Zhur., 6 (1)
94 (1941).

Crystalline glasses for the fusing of the Massow subway. G. Yu. Shukrevskii and B. V. Lyutikov. Sovetsk. Materialist 1937, No. 7, 80-6.—The tiles must be white, and burned at 1150° to avoid deformations in the second burning. To obtain large crystals 30-25% (0.5-0.75 mol.) of ZnO should be used. The composition of the glass plays no part. The SiO_2 content should be 1.0-3.0 mol.; that of B_2O_3 , 0.3 mol. All components must be finely ground. Quartz grains may be 0.1-0.6 mm in size. Moisture content is 1-5%. The frit is melted in crucibles or pots in a slightly oxidizing atm. at 1300°. The frit is ground in porcelain mills to a size of 0.1 mm. 30-8% of water and 0.5-2% of pigment are added. The glass is applied mechanically or manually and is 1.5 mm thick. The burning is done in a horizontal position in a slightly oxidizing atm.

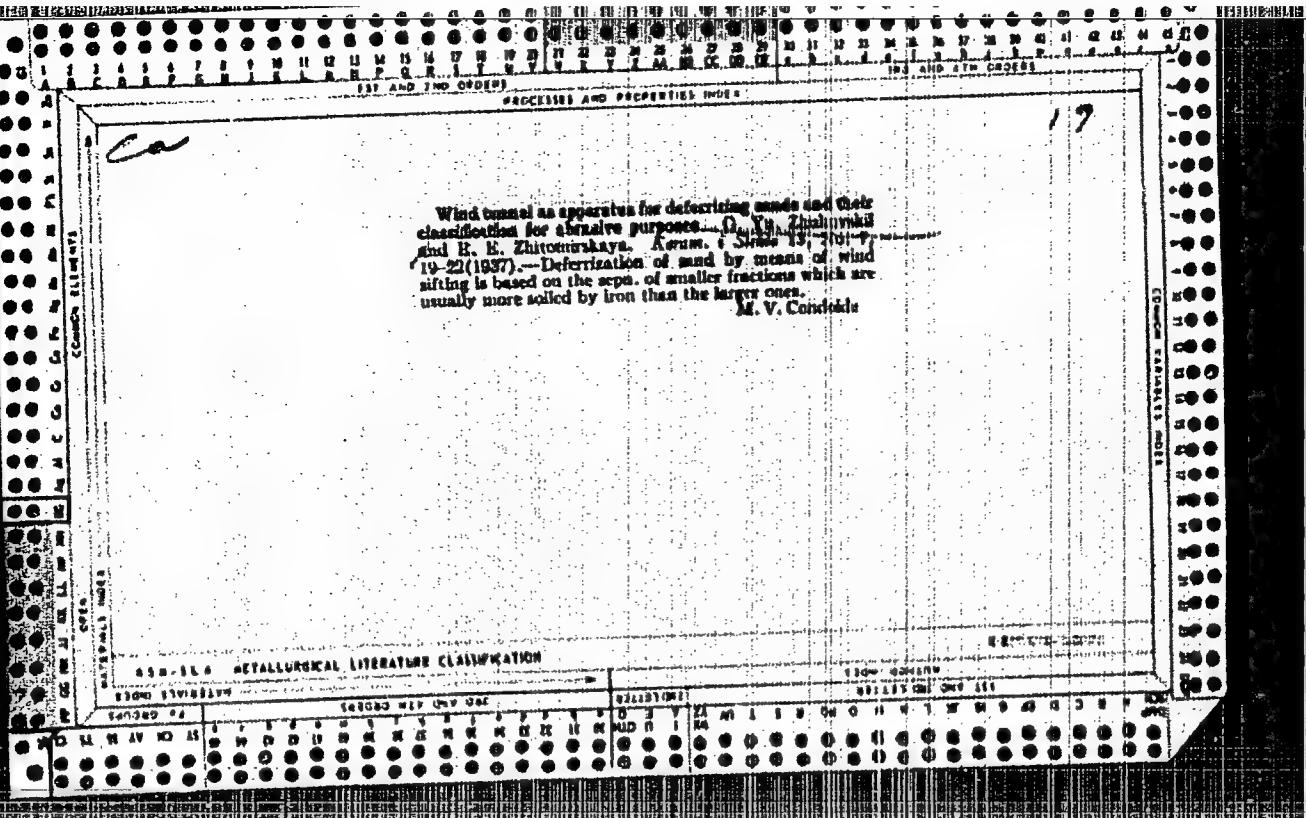
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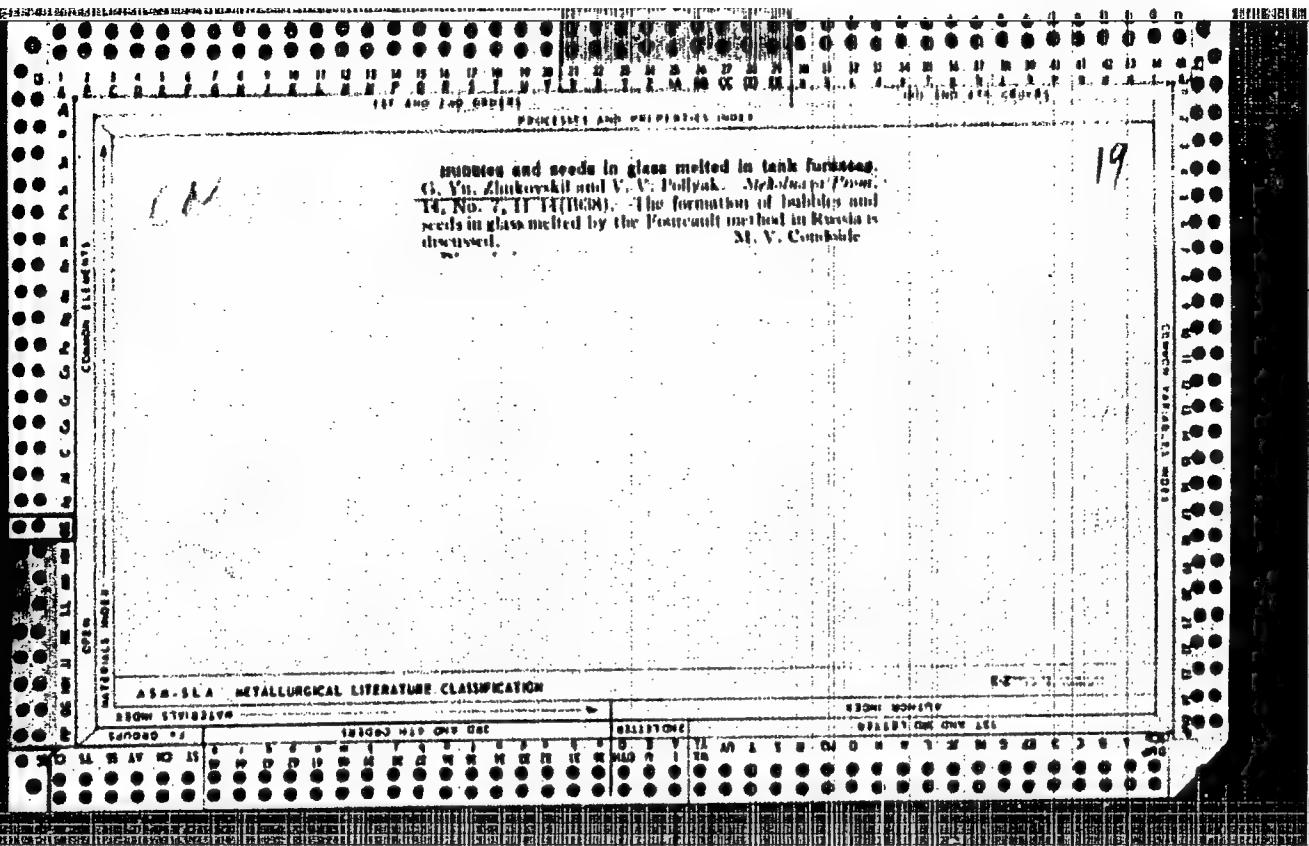
卷之三

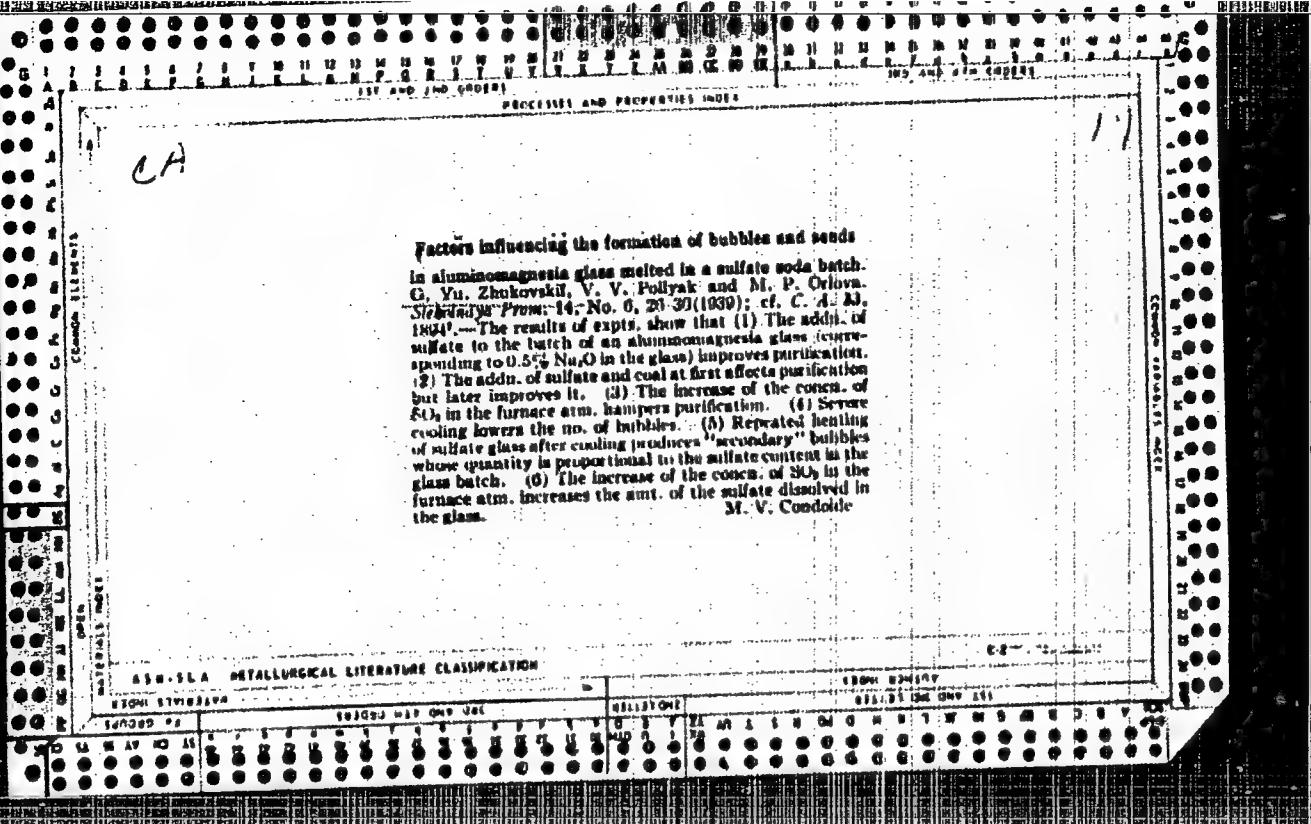
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

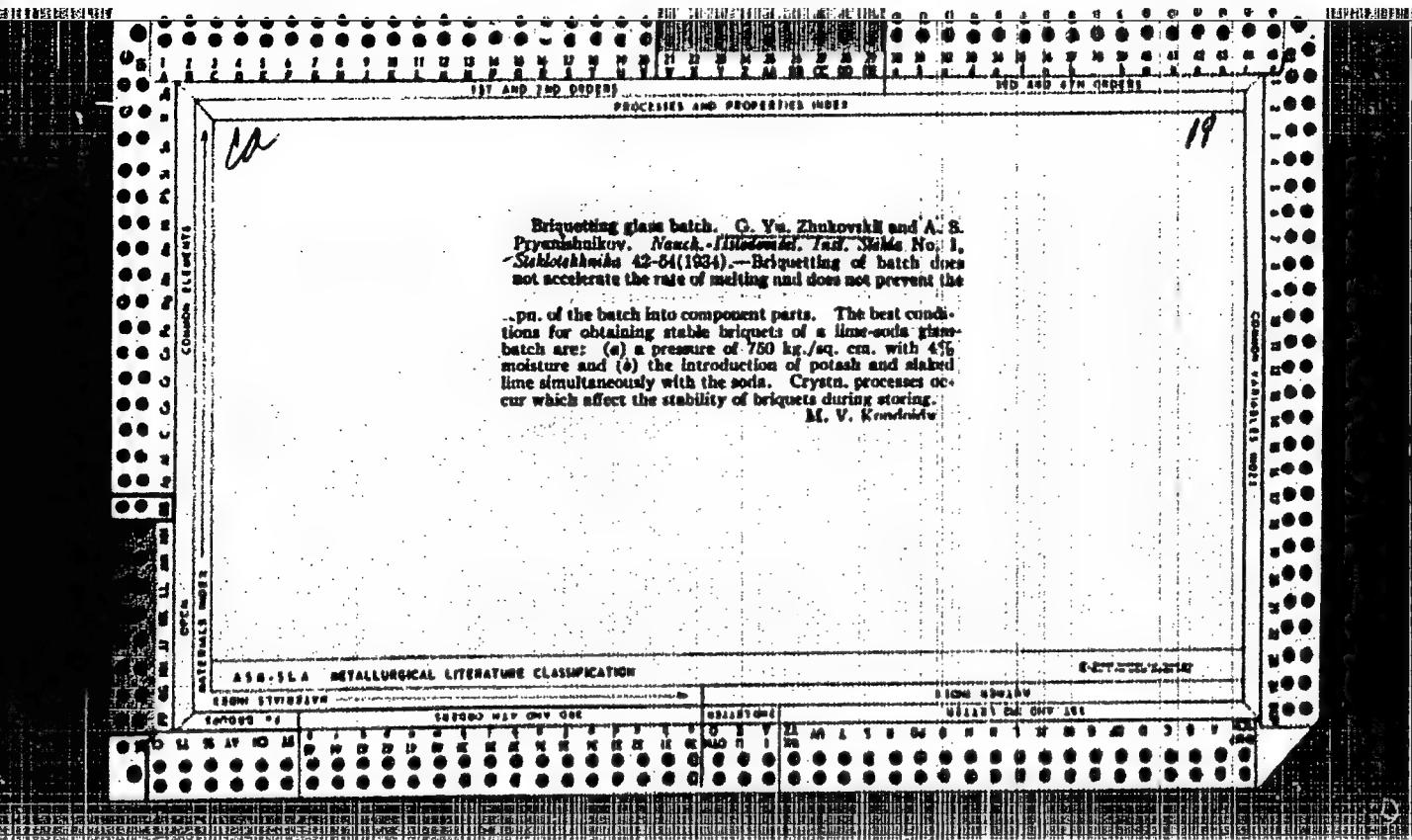
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1ST AND 2ND PARTS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
COLORED GLASSES		19	
<p><i>Co</i></p> <p>Manufacture of rosoline glass in tank furnaces. O. Yu. Zhukovskii and V. V. Polyak. Krem. i Smel' 1937, No. 12, 6-13 (1937).—It was found that: (1) acid fluxes, compas, const., small quantities of alk. earth oxides (up to 6%) are preferable for obtaining pure rosoline glasses. (2) It is advisable to replace part of the Na₂O (from 2.0 to 2.5%) by K₂O, although not absolutely necessary. (3) A lower concn. of Se is preferable to a high one from the viewpoint of purity of the color. Twenty g. of Se is entirely sufficient for 100 kg. of glass mass. (4) An addn. of sulfurite is necessary. (5) The addn. of As has no marked results on the purity of color in the limits of the concn. of Pb oxide used in the expts. It is possible that in glasses having less PbO, As is a sufficiently powerful agent to neutralize the effect of Fe. (6) The addn.</p> <p>of Sb₂O₃ is very useful from the point of view of the stabilization of the color in subsequent thermal operations. (7) The glass should contain the least possible amt. of Fe and any measure to lower its content (raw material, refractories, etc.) is of the utmost importance. (8) The production of pure rosoline glass (atg. 80 requires a high temp., at least 1430°, and a weekly oxidizing atm. (9) The effect of the type of tank furnace has not been studied; however, tanks of low depth are preferable. (10) Rosoline glass is more suitable for precision work than for blown ware. (11) Repeated heating of the glass affects its color. (12) The annealing temp. of uniform distribution of temp. in the annealing furnace and a strict conformance to the curve of annealing are necessary. The following factors should be studied further: (a) effect of furnace type and form on the coloring of rosoline glass; (b) quant. study of the ratios of various degrees of oxidation of Sb in dependence on melting, working and annealing; (c) conditions for obtaining rosoline colors in glass with a variable iron content; (d) effect of chlorides, particularly common salt, on the stabilization of rosoline color.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">M. V. C.</p>			
AER-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		SPECIAL SUMMARY	
1ST EDITION 1944 EDITION TANKS FOR GLASS MELTING		2ND EDITION ONLY ONE TANKS FOR GLASS MELTING	
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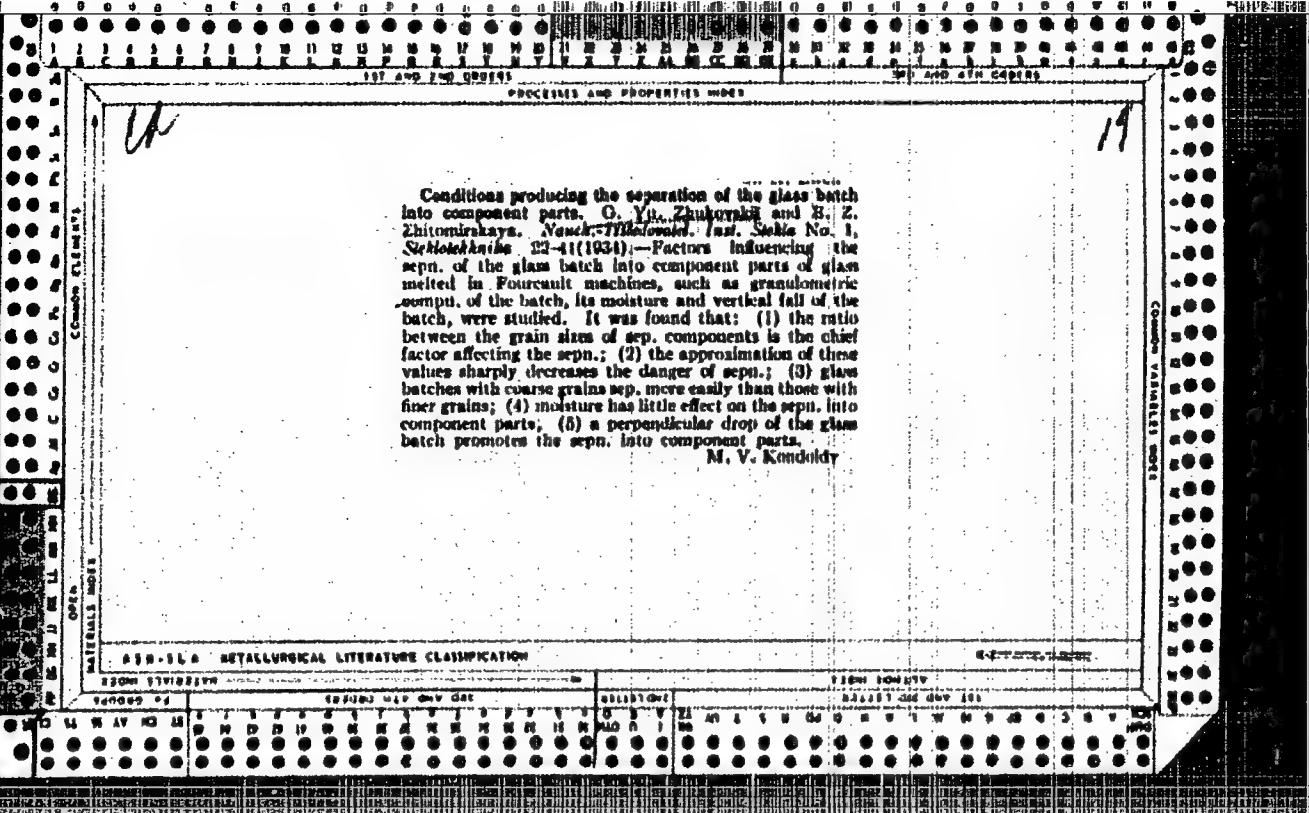




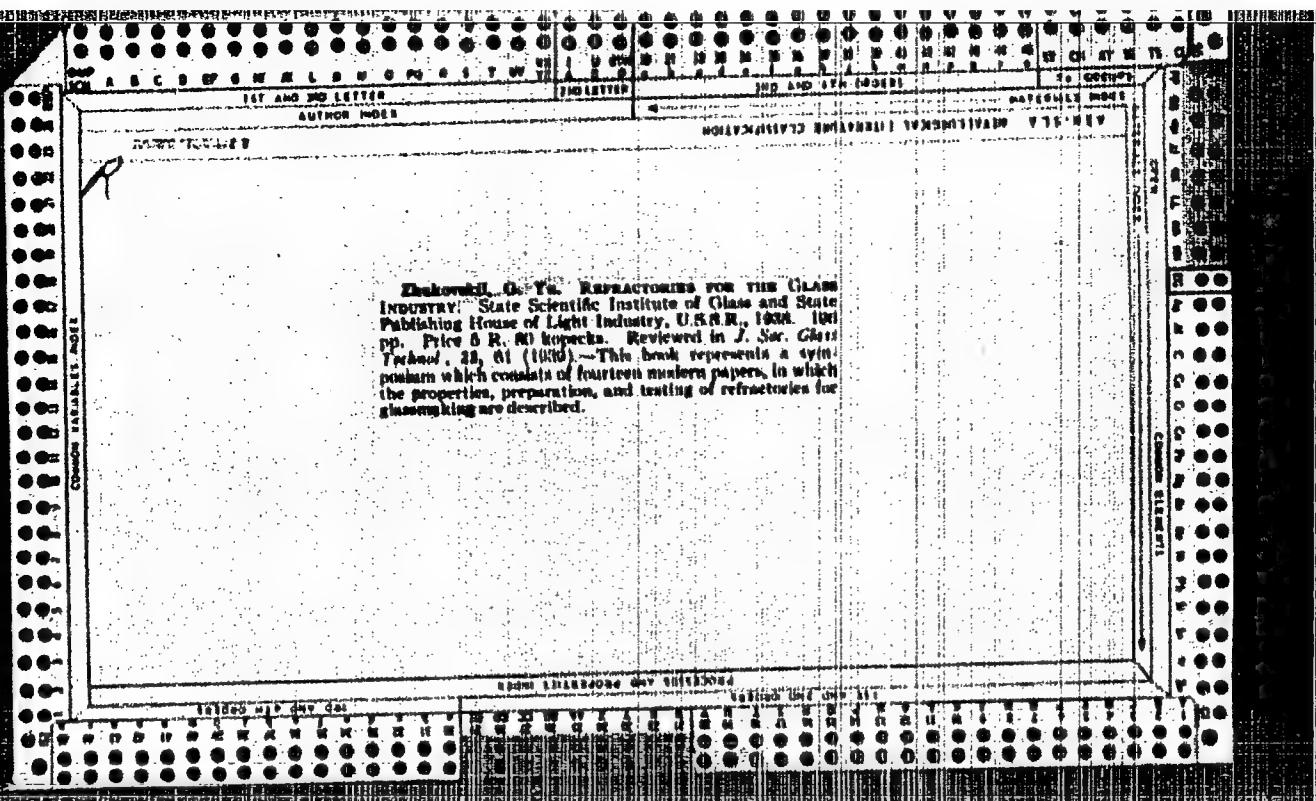
C. A.

The formation of bubbles in the Poustout canal. G. Zhukovsky and V. V. Pudiyak. *Stroitel'stvo*, 1940, No. 2, 12-16; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 2, 80; cf. *C. A.*, 34, 11401.—In 222 samples of glass taken from 9 machines SO_2 , CO_2 , O_2 , CO and N were dealt. Air bubbles predominated in the samples investigated. The source of these bubbles was the refractory material of the Poustout canal and boat. Denser refractories do not cause the formation of bubbles. Bubbles containing MgO and CaO were formed as the results of secondary decompos. of the residue, carbonates and sulfates, from the 2nd heating of the glass batch. The no. of bubbles in the glass mass can be decreased by changing the heating regime and the construction of the Poustout canal so that no 2nd heating of the glass batch is necessary. — W. R. Dunn

19



Zhukovskii, G. Yu. GRANULOMETRIC COMPOSITION OF GROG FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS-REFRACTORIES. *Ukrain. Silitchn. 1932*. [6-7]: 133-36.—For control in slaking it is not necessary to have a great number of fractions; there will be enough: (1) fine < 0.25 mm., (2) a average from 0.50 to 1 mm., and (3) coarse > 2 mm. For those glass refractories which undergo the action of high temperatures and are in direct contact with molten glass, the size of grains should be finer and the most suitable fractions are as follows: (1) 0.6 mm., (2) 0.5 to 1.6 mm., and (3) 1.5 to 2 mm. A diagram is given with 4 curves: Fuller for rounded grains, Litsov for semi-engulfed grains, Rieke and Gieth for slightly rounded grains, and Rieke and Gieth for grains 0.2 mm. These curves correspond to the denser masses. A table is given for calculating the quantity of a plastic bond clay accessory to cover the surface of grog grains and in such a way to establish the proper ratio of grog to clay. Twenty-eight literature sources are cited.



ZHUKOVSKIY, I.K.

Left strangulated inguinoscrotal hernia with gangrenous appendicitis.
Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.12:61 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Rudenskoy gortoselkovoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach V.I.Sidorik).
(HERNIA) (APPENDICITIS)

ZHUKOVSKII, IA. M. (ed.)

RT-1316 [A Uniform Tempo in Railroad Freight-Handling and Line Operations (based on
the practice of the Moscow-Donbas Railroad)] Moscow, 1950.
(Original Russian source unavailable for review. Translation does not include
illustrations)

ZHUKOVSKIY, I.M. vrach (Belgorod)

Lung cancer and smoking. Med.cestra 17 no.11:23-26 '58 (MIRA 11:11)
(LUNG-CANCER)
(TOBACCO-PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ZHUKOVSKIY, I.T., inzh.

Eliminate causes for electric hazards in drill wells. Besop.
truda v prom. 4 no.12:16 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Sredne-Volzhskoye geologoupravleniye.
(Electricity in mining—Safety measures)

ZHUKOVSKIY, K., inzh.

Power driven drop riser for transporting bricks. Stroi. mat. 4
no.1:28-29 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Bricks--Transportation)

~~Zhitkovskiy, K.~~
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A unified heat flow. Stroim., izdel. i konstr. 1 no.7:20 J1'55
(MIRA 8:11)

1. Direktor Mogilevskogo kirkhnogo zavoda no.8(for Myasnikov)
2. Glavnnyy inzhener Mogilevskogo kirkhnogo zavoda no.8 (for Zhukovskiy)

(Brickmaking)

1. ZHUKOVSKIY, K.
2. USSR (600)
4. Agricultural Machinery
7. Overall mechanization of operations on rice farms. Sot.sel'khoz. 23 no. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

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Useful rocks and minerals in the region of the Tshernigov Polessie.
Kyiv, Vyd-vo Ukrains'koj akademii nauk, 1995. 112 p. (Ukrains'ka
akademiia nauk. Trudy Instytutu geologii, vyp. 4.)

ZHUKOVSKY, K. A.

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1937. 106 p. (50-45468)

TN948.18525

ZHUKOVSKIY, K.A., agronom-ekonomist (Krasnodar)

Using irrigated lands in row crop cultivation. Gidr. i mel. 14 no.7;
22-28 Jl. '62. (MIRA 17:2)

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Utilization of waste waters as an important source in irrigation farming. Gidr. i mel. 15 no.7:29-34 Jl. 163.
(MIRA 16:8)

RUSYAYEV, I.P., inzhener; KRECHKO, P.Ya.; ZHUKOVSKIY, K.A., agronom.

Experience in growing rice with periodical irrigation without
flooding. Gidr.i mel. 6 no.4:9-14 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Rice) (Irrigation farming)

ZHUKOVSKIY, K.A., agronom-ekonomist (g.Krasnodar)

Farm cooperation in land reclamation. Gidr.i mol. 13 no.7:16-19
Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Krasnodar Territory—Reclamation of land—Economic aspects)

ZHUKOVSKIY, K.N., inzhener; NOVICHKOV, M.D., inzhener; RAYTSKIY, S.D., inzhe-
ner.

Inclined or vertical paning of skylights. Stroi.prom. 35 no.2:41
F '57. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Giproavtoprom.
(Skylights)

GAR'KOVETS, V.G.; ZHUKOVSKIY, I.G.; POPOV, A.I.; KOCHNEV, Ye.A.; POPOV, V.I.;
PETROV, N.P.

Importance of facial-paragenetic dissection of series in facial-
paleogeographic, determinative, and detailed prospecting in Central
Asia. Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. geol. no.1:13-16 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Soviet Central Asia--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Prospecting)

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ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.; KUDRYASHOV, Ye.V.

Dazli, a new large oil-and-gas field in the Uzbek S.S.R. Sov.
geol. I no.11:154-155 N '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Trest Uzbekneftegazorazvedka Glavgeologii Uzbekskoy SSR.
(Uzbekistan--Oil fields)

. 3(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2678

Dikenshteyn, G. Kh., L. G. Zhukovskiy, M.I. Zaydel'son, V.D. Il'in,
Yu. V. Kayesh, and I.V. Petrov

Gazlinskoye gazoneftyanoye mestorozhdeniye (Gazli Oil and Gas
Fields) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 44 p. 800 copies printed.

Exec. Ed.: A. I. Zaretskaya; Tech. Ed: I. G. Fedotova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for technical personnel of the
petroleum and chemical industries.

COVERAGE: This booklet describes the geologic structure (strati-
graphy and tectonics) of the Gazli gas and oil fields and in-
cludes the results of exploratory test drilling. Characteristics
of productive horizons and certain specifications of oil-and gas-
bearing possibilities of the Mesozoic deposits, as well as pre-
liminary estimates of gas reserves, are given. The materials
presented are based on the most recent data obtained in 1957-1958.
No references are given.

Card 1/2

VASIL'YEV, V.G.; DENISEVICH, V.V.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; ZUBOV, I.P.;
YEROFEEV, N.S.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.

Role of the natural gas reserves of the Central Asian republics
in solving the problems of increasing the over-all gas
production of the U.S.S.R. Geol.nefti i gara 6 no. 11:1-8
N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnnykh
gazov, Turkmenneft', Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Glavnoye upravleniye
gazovy promyshlennosti SSSR, Glavnoye upravleniye geologii
i okhrany nedr pri Sovete minisayrov UzSSR, i Ministerstvo
geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R002065010011-5

GABRIELYANTS, G. A.; DENISEVICH, V. V.; DIKENSHTEYN, G. Kh.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L. G.;
ZUBOV, I. P.; IMASHEV, N. U.; MASHRYKOV, K. K.; SEMENOVICH, V. V.

"Oil- and gas deposits in mesozoic rocks of the Epi-Mercynian Platform
in Middle Asia."

report submitted for 22nd Sess, Intl Geological Cong, New Delhi, 14-22 Dec
1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002065010011-5"

GAR'KOVETS, V.G.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; YENIREYEV, P.N.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.;
ZUBOV, I.P.; IL'IN, V.D.; KAYESH, Yu.V.; TAL'VIERSKIY, B.B.

Trends in geologic prospecting for oil and gas in the Uzbek S.S.R.
Trudy VNIGNI no.35:7-26 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

ABRIKOSOV, I.A., BEOISHEV, F.A., DENISEVICH, V.V., ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.,
KALIMIN, N.A., MIECHINK, M.F., MUSTAFINOV, A.N., MALIVKIN, V.D.,
OGANESOV, G.N., ROVMIN, L.I., TROFIMUK, A.A.,

"New oil and gas regions in the USSR"

Abstract. In the introductory part of the report the progress in geological oil and gas exploration work in the USSR, objectives of oil and gas industry in the current Seven-Year Plan and in connection with the perspective plan up to 1980 inclusive have been briefly described.

Further, characteristics of new oil and gas regions and new fields have been cited. New oil and gas regions of the Permian Pre-Ural, Bashkir ASSR, Tatar ASSR, Azerbaijan SSR, western part of Kazakh SSR, Turkmen SSR, Uzbek SSR, Siberia and the Far East, have been reviewed. Tectonic position of each of these regions as well as their strati-

graphic characteristics and specific features of oil and gas bearing capacity have been considered. A brief description of some newly discovered oil and gas fields from the point of view of their position in the general tectonic plan have been given; a brief lithologic characteristic of rocks-collectors and conditions of occurrence of oil and gas (types of traps) has been brought in.

The report points out the importance of each new oil and gas area and separate fields in the light of perspectives of further geological exploration work and increase in oil and gas production.

report to be submitted for the 6th World Petroleum Congress, Frankfurt,
West Germany, 19-26 June 1963

ALIYEV, I.M.; ARZHEVSKIY, G.A.; BORISOV, A.A.; GABRIELYANTS, G.A.;
DENISEVICH, V.V.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh., doktor geol.-miner. nauk;
ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.; IL'IN, V.D.; KAYESH, Yu.V.; KRAVCHENKO,
N.Ye.; REZVOY, D.P.; SEMENOVICH, V.V.; TAL'-VIRSKIY, B.B.;
SHEBUYEVA, I.N.; IONEL', A.G., ved.red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn.
red.

[Tectonics, and oil and gas potentials of the western regions
of Central Asia] Tektonika i neftegazonost' zapadnykh raionov
Srednei Azii. Pod red. G.Kh.Dikenshteina. Moskva, Gostop-
tekhizdat, 1963. 309 p. (MIRA 16:7)

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vedochnyy neftyanoy institut.
(Soviet Central Asia--Petroleum geology)
(Soviet Central Asia--Gas, Natural--Geology)

AKRAMKHODZHAYEV, A.M., red.; BABAYEV, A.G., doktor geol.-mat. nauk,
red.; RYZHKOV, O.A., doktor geol.-mat. nauk, red.; TULYAGANOV,
Kh.T., red.; ZHUKOVSKIY, I.G., red.; KANASH, O.A., red.;
NURATDINOVA, M., red.; KARABAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Problems of geology, and oil and gas potentials of western
Uzbekistan and the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R.] Voprosy geologii i nef-
tegazonosnosti Zapadnogo Uzbekistana i Karakalpakkii; trudy vyezd-
noi sesii otdeleniya geologicheskikh nauk AN UzSSR v g. Bukhare.
Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Uzbeckoi SSR, 1962.. 167 p.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbeckoy SSR. Tashkent. Institut geologii i
razrabotki neftyanых и газовых месторождений, 2. Chlen-
korrespondent Akademii nauk Uzbeckoy SSR (for Akramkhodzhayev).
(Uzbekistan—Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan—Gas, Natural—Geology)

GAR'KOVETS, V.G.; DIKENSHTEIN, G.Kh.; YENIKEYEV, P.N.; ZHUKOVSKIY,
L.G.; ZUBOV, I.P.; IL'IN, V.D.; KAYESH, Yu.V.; TAL'VIRSKIY, B.B.

Problem of prospecting for oil in western Uzbekistan. Geol.
nefti i gaza 5 no.7:7-12 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okrany nedr SSSR, Glavnaya
geologo-razvedochnoye upravleniye Uzbekskoy SSR i Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy
institut.

(Uzbekistan—Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan—Gas, Natural—Geology)

DIKENSSTEYN, G.Kh.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.; IL'IN, V.D.; KAYESH, Yu.V.; GRACHEV,
G.I.; SOTIRIADI, K.A.

Basic features of the geology of the Bukhara-Khiva oil- and gas-
bearing area. Trudy VNIGNI no.30:3-22 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology) (Uzbekistan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

DIKENSTEYN, G.Kh.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.; IL'IN, V.D.; KAYESH, Yu.V.; PETROV, I.V.;
SOTIRIADI, K.A.

Geology and the oil and gas potentials of the Gazli field. Trudy
VNIGNI no.30:38-63 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Gazli region--Petroleum geology) (Gazli region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

ALIYEV, I.M.; BELYAKOVA, G.M.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; ZHUKOVSKII, L.G.; IL'IN,
V.D.; KAYESH, Yu.V.; LEVINA, Ye.Ye.; SOTIRIADI, K.A.; KHON, A.V.

Some results of the study of the geology of the Neogene and Qua-
ternary movements of closed areas of western Uzbekistan using the
method of geological mapping of the Pre-Neogene surface. Trudy
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